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A Year with the Gaekwar of Baroda. By Edward St. Clair Weeden. 324 pp. Ills., index. Dana Estes & Co., Boston, 1912. \$3.50. 9 x 6.

Baroda is one of the native states of India whose ruler bears the title of Gaekwar. This visitor to the princely house is an English clergyman and intimate friend of the Indian ruler. The book was compiled from the weekly letters which the author sent to his mother. It gives an account of the magnificent home and the manner of life of one of India's wealthiest and most enlightened princes. It is not often that the daily activities of a foreign princely family are so fully brought into view as in this book. It is all the more interesting because of the broad views and the sympathetic interest of the Gaekwar of Baroda in the uplift of the masses of the Indian people. The Gaekwar and his wife have met many of the English and American people in their visits to England and the United States.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

A Manual of the Kashmiri Language, comprising Grammar, Phrase-Book and Vocabularies. By George A. Grierson. Vol. 1: Grammar and Phrase-Book. 159 pp. Index. Vol. 2: Kāshmiri-English Vocabulary. 211 pp. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1911. \$4 for 2 vols. 6½ x 4½ each.

Undoubtedly, practical convenience is subserved for those who will make the most use of this convenient manual of the Kāshmiri by the assumption on the author's part of their familiarity with Hindōstāni. At the same time it detracts from the value of this treatise for philologists who would prefer to study this language without reference to a speech which at best is but a jargon. Mr. Grierson has certainly made good his claim to a simplification of the formal grammar of this language. Many of the difficulties which inhered in the older work of Wade he has cleared away. With respect, however, it appears that he has not approached the grammar from the right direction. As a newer philology comes within our reach it must be acknowledged that it will be necessary to revise the attitude of the investigator toward syntax. At present it is almost uniformly the case that grammars of the newly discovered tongues are written in terms of the grammar of the more highly developed languages of inflection. Speech of the classes more primitive than the inflected languages has its own method of making itself comprehended, and that method should be set forth in grammar simply and without prejudice arising out of the recorder's familiarity with principles and methods which belong properly to a more advanced stage of development. Assuming, however, an acquaintance with the jargon of northern Indian it is quite clear that this manual will facilitate acquaintance in Kashmir with the two dialects there in use.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

EUROPE

The Port of Hamburg. By Edwin J. Clapp. xiii and 220 pp. Map, ills., index. Yale University Press, New Haven, 1911. \$1.50. 8½ x 5½.

"An investigation, not a program nor a prophesy" is the author's characterization of this readable, timely book. The growth of modern industrial Germany created a demand for a modern seaport, a demand which Hamburg, because of its geographical advantages and the enterprise of its citizens, has been able to satisfy and is, in consequence, the second port of Europe. The main advantage of Hamburg are its position near the North Sea on a drowned river and on the navigable Elbe, which extends the city's commercial sphere into Saxony and Austria. This latter factor, in the author's opinion, has placed Hamburg far in advance of its German competitors.

When the monopoly of the Hansa towns was broken by England and Holland, Hamburg became and continued to be a transshipment harbor and entrepôt; the city was a middleman between West Europe and Russia, Scandinavia and North Germany, a condition in operation as late as 1860, when 60 per cent. of Hamburg's trade was from England, from whence it was transshipped to the ports on the Baltic.

When Hamburg joined the German Empire it was stipulated that a portion